NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1802.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—How to Pay the Rent-WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-THE BELLE OF THE WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway .- London LAURA KEENE'S THEATRR, Broadway .- THE MA NEW BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY .- O'NEAL THE

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- STICKHEY'S NATIONAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Con NUTT-LAVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, WHALE, &C., at all hours,-SADAE AND KALANADE, afternoon and evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songa, Danges, &c. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway. So.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Songs GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway. - DE ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMINES, FARCE

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.-UNEULY YOUTH-POLICY OFFICE-PAUL AND JULIA. CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 568 Broadway. NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.-BURLESQUE

New York, Saturday, March 15, 1869.

THE SITUATION.

General McClellan reviewed a division of the army in the vicinity of Manassas yesterday after, noen, and as he rode along the lines he was greeted by the most vociferous cheers and the wildest en thusiasm. The spirit of the army is represented as exceedingly fine. The men are full of anxiety to be led into immediate action.

A fugitive from Rappahannock, probably the village on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, thirty-seven miles from Gordonsville, came into the camp of the Ira Harris cavalry yesterday. He states that there were 40,000 rebel troops in town when he left, and that they continued to pour in wildly and hurriedly, under the impression that the Union army was in pursuit of them. General John ston and other rebel officers were dining at the tavern when he left. He states that the road from Rappahannock to Manassas is strewed with muskets, knapsacks, haversacks, blankets and provisions, flung away in the retreat, and that numbers of soldiers lay fainting and exhausted by

Affairs in the West go on bravely. The Presi dent received a brief but significant despatch last night from Brigadier General Strong, that "New Madrid is ours." Hence the advance of General Bragg, with his command of 10,000 rebels from Pensacols, which was supposed to be intended to

Despatches from Cairo last night state that the rebels abandoned New Madrid on Thursday evening, leaving a quantity of guns and stores behind them. Some fighting took place between the rebel gunboats, under Captain Hollins, and our siege batteries, in which we lost twenty killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known, as they carried off all their dead and wounded with them. It was reported that Island No. 10 had also been evacuated by the rebels.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, from Fortress Monroe, with a portion of the officers and crews of United States sloop-of-war Cumberland and United States frigate Congress, arrived off the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, where she is to repair damage sustained in the late battle from the rebel iron clad-steamer Merrimac.

We learn from Winchester that a portion of our pickets, thrown out on the Strasburg road on Thursday, came into collision with a party of Ashby's rebel cavalry, while our men were moving into the town with some teams laden with hay. The cavalry made no charge upon them, but some shots were exchanged on both sides. Colonel Ashby's cavalry are supposed to be protecting the rear of General Jackson's army on their retreat to Strasburg. The rebel General was said to be in person at Middletown on Thursday morning, a point five miles north of Strasburg.

The Senate appears to be awake to the neces sity of providing iron-clad war steamers for the pavy. A bill was introduced by Senator Hale. from the Committee on Naval Affairs, yesterday, providing for the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, of an iron-clad steam vessel of not less than five or six thousand tons burthen, and of great speed and strength, to be used only as a ram, for which purpose \$1,000,000 are to be appropriated; also, \$13,000,000 for the construction of iron-clad gunboats, \$783,000 for the completion of Stevens' battery, and \$500,000 for extending the facilities of the Washington Navy Yard, so as to roll and forge plates for the armored

This is a proper measure, and we hope it will meet the prompt acquiescence of both Houses. . The rebel batteries at Aquia creek are not yet silenced. As the steamer Achilles, from New York, was on her way up the river yesterday, six shots were fired at her from the batteries on the creek, but they did her no damage.

The arrival of the Africa at this port yesterday, from Queenstown, enables us to publish the leading points of the British "Blue Book," just submitted to Parliament on the subject of the American blockade. This correspondence shows that the English Consul, Mr. Bunch, at Charleston, re-

this exception, the great weight of evidence furnished by the communications of other British civil officers, with that of several of her naval officers serving off the rebel cost, is in favor of the excellent manner in which it was enforced. Mr. Mason's latest letter to Earl Russell, which is given elsewhere, proves to what lengths the rebel agents went in order to impugn the blockade in the eyes of the English Cabinet; but Earl Russell's despatch to Lord Lyons, also published, has settled the matter fully and fairly in favor of the action of the Union Executive. Lord Lyons' report to Earl Russell on the subject of the cessation of the system of 'stone blockades" is also very satisfactory.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell, in reply to Lord Carnaryon, stated that the replies of the British Cabinet to foreign ministers in London, on the subject of the blockade, were always given in the spirit of his letter to Lord Lyons. The high tory party of Great Britain, under the lead of the Earl of Derby, was greatly enraged at Lord Palmerston's policy on this question.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, replying to Mr. Wyld, said that at the present moment the United States did not maintain as many guns on the coast of Africa as they were required to do by treaty; but this was occasioned by the exigencies of the war in which they were engaged. He expressed his conviction that the federal government was anxious to co-operate effectively with England in the suppression of the slave trade, and as a proof of its feeling in the matter he alluded to the case of Gaptain Gordon, then under sentence of death in New York for engaging in the traffic.

The rebel Commissioners in Paris are repre ented as working with all their might to obtain from the French government a formal or even indirect recognition of the confederation. They were greatly dispirited at the reception which M Thouvenel gave Mr. Slidell. The home agitation existing in Paris had caused the Emperor to be less communicative with England, and it is said that the idea of intervention in America is postponed completely for the time being in conse-

It was the lieutenant, not the captain, of the Sum ter who was arrested at Tangiers.

The Liverpool Mercury contains a curious state gent concerning the affairs of Mexico. The writer says that, according to a letter from Madrid, Gen. Prim has written despatches to O'Donnell, complaining of his false position in that country. He says that he undertook the command on the express understanding that the command in chief of the allied expedition should devolve upor him. He asks to be recalled. Admiral Rubalcaba, the commandant of the Spanish naval forces, had withdrawn and thrown up his command in disgust; and General Gasset also insisted upon being replaced. These two officers are allied to General Serrano, the Governor of Cuba; hence, as is alleged, their animosity against General Prim. Marshal Serrano's indignation knows no bounds. He writes to say that unless his successor be at once appointed he shall return and leave Cuba to shift for itself. The government in Madrid acceeded to his demand by the appointment of General Dulce to the post of Governor of Cuba, thus giving Prim another ground of complaint, for that lucrative post had been held out to him.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, giving power to the Secretary of the Navy to settle the accounts of contractors who have failed to fulfil their engagements, was passed. A resolution was prod, but objected to, to give the Preside ditional power in the control of military affairs, and a bill to provide for the construction of additional iron-clad gunboats, and for the completion of the Stevens battery, was introduced and referred. A bill favoring the confiscation of the property of rebels was also introduced and referred. The bill for the settlement of certain Louisiana land claims was passed. Several private bills were passed. Bills were introduced and referred giving the President control of the gunboat appropriations, and for the regulation of the army corps, and then the resolution in favor of expelling Senator Powell was taken up. when Mr. Powell addressed the Senate length in his own defence, replying to the emarks made by his colleague, Senator Davis, on the preceding day. A long debate ensued, and the tion was defeated, by eleven yeas to twentyeight nays, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate esolution of thanks to Commodore Foote and his command was passed by a unanimous vote. The resolution of thanks to Lieut. Worden, of the Monitor, was referred to the Naval Committee The Pacific Railroad bill was reported to the House, and made the special order for Tuesday The bill authorizing additional clerks in the office of the Boston Sub-Treasurer was passed The Tax bill was taken up, and an amendment permitting States to assume their separate quotas was rejected; but no final action was reached, and the House adjourned.

Both houses adjourned over to Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Africa, from Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d of March, reached this port yesterday morning. Her news is two days later than that received by the City of Washington. In the Liverpool market cotton closed, on the

lat instant, quiet, with the quotations unchanged from a trifling advance on some descriptions of American. Surats, which were going freely into consumption, were also dearer. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report that the American staple decidedly fallen into the second ranks, both for consumption and export demand. Breadstuffs were dull and provisions steady on the 1st inst. Pork and bacon were rather easier for buyers on that day. Consols closed in London, on the 1st inst., at 93% a 931/4. American securities

Our newspaper files and letters by the Africa prove that Paris-consequently France-was deeply excited by a very serious political agitation which appears to have three distinct sources of supply-viz., the effect of the legislative debates enate, the want of employment existing among the artisan and laboring classes, and th financial condition of the Emperor's government. Prince Napoleon's speech in advocacy of the principles of the revolution produced a great effect on the masses. The Prince had just received quite an ovation when crossing from the Place du Palais Royal to the Tuileries, where the ministers were engaged in conference with the Emperor; and a number of students intended to watch for him the same evening, on his way from the Senate, to demonstrate by their vivats their hearty approval of his conthe English Consul, Mr. Bunch, at Charleston, re-ported that the measure was ineffective; but, with admiration of Prince Manolson for the very demo-

cratic tone that he assumed. They said:- "Ce gaillard Plon-plon c'est un brave garcon. All that be says goes right to the heart. He speaks like an angel." The Prince delivered another address in the Senate in opposition to the temporal power of Pope, &c., notwithstanding we find the hero of the students, heretofore supposed to be controlled by the clergy also. The want of employment existing in the manufacturing districts, as well as in Paris, taken in connection with the report that the municipality of the capi-tal should suspend most of the public works for want of funds, produced some very significant gatherings of the traders, as well as movements owards those portions of the city rendered famous as the stand points of former revolutionary outbreaks. The Legislature rejected the propos tion of the Emperor for a pension and hereditary dotation to General Montauban, who commanded the French army in China, and this action excited much displeasure in the mind of his Majesty.

King Victor Emanuel had recovered from slight indisposition. The struggle for the overthrow of the Ricasoli Cabinet was about to be renewed. The French and Piedmontese parties have resolved to take up what they call the King's quarrel with the Baron. Great agitation continued to prevail at Naples and throughout Southern Italy, but the English Cabinet had denied that the King of Italy had issued a most cruel code of governmental rule—just attributed to him—for the inhabitants of the Neapolitan territory. The representatives in Paris of Otho, King of Greece declare that the military insurrection, or revolu-Nauplia, had been entirely suppressed. Other accounts, however, state that the insurrection was spreading.

The State Senate at Albany yesterday passed the bill limiting the terms of State prisoners, and allowing them to earn commutations of their sen tence; also, that to prevent county supervisors holding any other county office. Notice was given of a bill for the appointment of a Receiver General. Favorable reports were made on the bills for the several acts relative to the district courts of this city. The resolution of compliment to General Scott was debated and referred to a select committee. The Church Property act was debated in Committee of the Whole House, and had progress reported on it. In the Assembly favorable reports were made on the bills to prevent the sale of swill and adulterated milk: to confer the inspection of steam boilers on the Metropolitan police; to amend the Tax Collection laws; relative to our city tax assessments; to prevent bribery at elections; for a railroad in Tenth and oth streets: to regulate pawnbroking, and to aid the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. An adverse report was made on the bill requiring railroad and it was recommitted. A new Metro Health bill, designed as a substitute for all previous propositions of the same nature, was reported. A inority report against the bill to allow aliens to regulation of the New York Fire Department wa reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for the reorganization of the State mil tis was debated, and referred to a select commit tee. A motion to consider the prohibitory amend ment to the constitution was defeated. Considera ble other business of minor interest was transact ed, when the Assembly adjourned.

The rebels have been particularly unfortunate with their generals. Since the commencement of the war they have lost the services of the following

The Union army has lost but two-one killed in attle and one died. The following named cities and towns have been

taken from the enemy since the commencemen of the present year:-Winton, N. C.
Bowling Green, Ky.
Paintville, Ky.
Nashville, Tenn.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Fayetteville, Ark.
Bentonville, Ark.
Martinsburg, Va.
Lostown, Va.
Lostown, Va.
Lostown, Va. Smithfield, Va. Bolivar, Va. Charlestown, Va. Harper's Ferry, Va. Big Bethel, Va. Paris, Tenn.

Huttonavine, ve Romney, Va. Florence, Ala. Codar Keys, Fla. Springfield, Mo. Eastport, Miss. Columbus, Ky. Leesburg, Va. Springfield, Mo. Brunswick, Ga. Fernandina, Fla.

The following rebel forts and fortifications have Fort Johnson, Va. Fort Beauregard, Va. Fort Evans, Va. Fort Evans, Va.
Pig's Point Battery, Va.
Shipping Point Battery, Va.
Cockpit Point Battery, Va.
Fort Clinch, Fla.
Fort Henry, Tenn.
Fort Donelson, Tenn.

lso been captured since the 1st of January:-Columbus Fortifications, Ky Bowling Green do. Ky Mill Spring do. Ky Roanoke Island Batteries. Elizabeth City do. N. C. Fortifications at St. Simon's Gn. Fortifications at Manassas. Patteries at Aquia Creek, Va

Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of Savannah river. which will soon, if it has not already, revert to its original owners, was seized by the rebel authorities of Georgia on the 2d of January, 1861, and has been occupied from that time to the present by persons in rebellion against the government and laws of the Union. The fort mounts one hundred and fifty guns, and is capable of garrisoning eight hundred men. It cost the government in its con struction \$923,859, with an additional amount of \$138,032 for armament, making a total cost of \$1.061.891. There are but three more extensive ortifications south of New York, and those are Fortress Monroe, at Old Point Comfort; Fort Caloun, at'Norfolk, and Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay.

A "skirmish" between a Union and secesh picket took place near Alexandria last week. The Union man, whose name is Melvin Hutchinson, belonging to the Second Maine regiment, while on duty as picket, and being in advance of his comrades, was met by a secesher, who put his gun to his head and ordered him to surrender. Hutchinson seized the bayonet of secessher's gun, which was imme diately discharged, blowing off two of Hutchinson' fingers. The rebel then turned to reload, but be-fore he could do so he was shot in the back and fell instantly dead. Hutchinson is in the Mansion House Hospital, in Alexandria, doing well.

Paul J. Wheeler, the Union candidate for Gover

nor of New Hampshire, has been elected to the

There was a reaction in the cotton market yesterday, and prices recovered full half a cent per lb. No lots of importance are known to be on their way to this port from any quarter. The transactions footed up about 500 baies, a good part to spinners, closing firm on the basis of 27%c. a 28c. for middling uplands. The Liverpool Brokers' circular of the 28th of February (three days before the sailing of the Africa) gives the stock of American cotton in that market at 170,880 bales, against 693,540 at the same time last year, and the stock of Ind at 224,440, against 110,620 last year; 29,700 Brazil, agains 7,050 last year; 24,470 Egyptian, against 33,760 last year total, 452,460 bales, against 854,490 bales of all kinds last year. The only increase in the foreign growth ,outside of the United States, has been from Brazil and India, while Egyptian has fallen off, and that from the West Indies was nearly the same. Much of the American stock in Liverpool is said to be of inferior quality, and that consider ble lots, counted as stock, are owned in Manchester, and left on storage in Liverpool. Flour was in moderate de mand, chiefly from the home trade, while prices were unchanged. Wheat was irregular, though with rathe more doing. The sales were mainly confined to parce from this and the adjoining States. Corn was unchanged while sales were fair. Pork exhibited more spirit. The sales embraced new mess at \$13 50 a \$13 75, and new prime at \$10 75 a \$10 87%. Sugars were steady, with sales of 900 hhds. and 1,109 boxes at full prices. Coffee was quiet and frm, while, in the absence of sales of mement, quotations were nominal. Freights were unshanged, and ongagements were moderate

Our Abolition Disunionists and Their Masked Batteries Against the Admin istration.

The evacuation of Manassas by the rebels has been seized upon by our Northern disunionists of the abolition school for a regular hue and cry against General McClellan. The Tribune, the leading organ of this disorganizing abolition faction, leads off, and the Evening Post, the World, and others of the smaller fry, join in the chorus. Among them he is denounced substantially as a miserable military impostor, a base and unscrupulous spoilsman, and it is broadly insinuated that he is very little better than a deliberate traitor. They say that, with his splendid and enormously expensive Army of the Potomac, he might have bagged the rebel army at Manassas in September last, in October, in November, in December, in January, and in February, and even in March; but that, through all these weary months, with his impatient soldiers exposed in their summer tents to all the inclemencies of this dreadful winter while he was enjoying his comfortable quarters in Washington, he deliberately waited and waited till it served the convenience of the enemy to evacuate their undisturbed winter quarters and their unmolested blockading batteries on the Lower Potomac.

Against this budget of atrocious accusations the facts and the developements of this war, since the appointment of McClellan as General in-Chief of the army, will afford a sufficient answer. He was called to Washington at the instance of General Scott-and who can doubt his military sagacity? Since the retirement of General Scott, the place which he filled in the confidence of the President has been fully accorded to, and is still retained by, General McClellan. East, West and South, he has been the principal military adviser of the President in the organization, distribution and movements of our land and naval forces. We believe too, that it will soon be made apparent to every sceptic that while the detention of the main rebel army at Manassas all this time has mate rially contributed to our late great victories in the South and West, the escape of the rebels from Manassas without a battle will not retard, but facilitate, the final overthrow of the rebellion. We contend that the rebel Johnston at Centreville was too near our Potomac army to be kept in ignorance of its movements, and too far off to be taken by a forced march at any time. His detention and his retreat, we doubt not, have been timed by McClellan, and for a definite purpose, which will shortly be revealed. The President fully comprehends and approves it, or McClellan would not be retained in his command of the Army of the Potomac.

But General McClellan's management of the Army of the Potomac, good or bad, is not the cause of this abolition outery against him. His unpardonable sin, which obscures all his virtues, in the eyes of our abolition disunionists. has been, and is, his inflexible support of the onservative war policy of the administration. Had he issued at any time an emancipation proclamation like that of Fremont, or had he shown in any way a disposition to join in an abolition crusade against Southern slavery as the proper object of the war, his milirecord, just as it stands, would tary been applauded to the echo by abolition fanatics. He has refused, however, to court the approbation of these fanatics; he has treated them, in fact, with something like contempt; and the worst of it is, that in all this business he has had the confidence and approbation of President Lincoln.

From the late speech of the immaculate Hickman, of Pennsylvania, in Congress, on the President's constitutional emancipation policy, we can see that all these abolition assaults upon McClellan, Halleck, Buell, Sherman, Dix and other army officers guilty of conservative views on the slavery question, are really levelled at associates, has been carrying the war into the White House. He commenced it with his inquisitorial committee concerning the President's family, and he has followed it up with a malignant attack upon the President himself, as a man lacking the moral courage to be honest and explicit in defining his views upon slavery. But the New York Tribune and its confederate abolition organs cannot afford the luxury of a direct war upon the administration. They fight behind their masked batteries; but their purpose is the same—the surrender of President Lincoln to their demands.

And what are their demands? A war for the extirpation of slavery and the final dissolution of the Union. Our abolition disorganizers do not desire the restoration intact of our rebellions slave States to the Union, for those States will, if thus restored, destroy the ascendancy in Congress which this abolition faction now, to some extent, commands. "Emaucipation or separation" is, therefore, the war cry of this disunion anti-slavery faction. They would lay waste the South by fire and sword, reduce our revolted States to Territories, or set them off to themselves in a separate confederacy, in order to retain a hold upon the power, the spoils and plunder of our federal government. President Lincoln has shown a remarkable degree of forbearance towards these desperate and unscrupulous abolition conspirators. He would be fully justified by the country in making a wholesome example of some of them, for they are now the only enemies which his administration and the armies of the Union have to

JOBBING IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS STOP PED.—On Thursday Wall street was thrown into state of high excitement by an order from the War Department putting a stop to all government contracts for the army. It was supposed that Jeff. Davis and the other Confederate chief tains had laid down their srms and that the war was at an end. But it turns out that this is by no means true, and that the rebels still mean to fight. The reason for the order is therefore very different. It appears from the last war bulletin that the suspension of the contracts is preliminary to an investigation into jobs as flagitious as any perpetrated under the auspices of the Navy Department, including the Morgan affair. Instead of allowing two and a half per cent jobs, or any other kind, to go forward under the sanc tion of his department, and then defending them before Congress, the Secretary of War blocks the game at once, and issues a commission of two honest men, Messrs. Owen and Holt, to investigate the alleged fraudulent transactions, with a view to the condign punishment of the parties. That is the way to do business. There is plenty of rascality to be dragged to light, and some extraordinary developmentse may therefore he expected. A law

capital felony any fraud upon the government in time of war. It partakes of the nature of treason, inasmuch as it gives aid and comfort to

The Proposed Tax Upon Newspapers. The proprietors of the abolition journals of this city, anxious to escape paying the expenses of a war which they have brought upon us, are organizing a strong lobby to effect the reduction of the proposed tax upon newspapers. By combining with disaffected persons of other professions, who also think themselves too greatly taxed, these journalists have succeeded in arranging a very formidable opposition. The papers mean to keep very quiet about this matter, in order to avoid the public obloquy and contempt which will result from the initiation of such a movement; and we therefore warn members of Congress to be on their guard against these taxreduction lobbyists, who are striving to accomplish secretly what the papers they represent dare not advocate openly. It is very natural that the abolition journals should desire to escape the Nemesis of taxation; but, upon the general principle of impartiality and the special fact that they have caused the war, the country insists that these papers shall be

We find it currently reported that Secretary Chase is preparing a tax bill in lieu of that offered by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. We have no doubt that Secretary Chase's bill will be very good; and, for our own part, we see nothing decidedly objectionable in that now before the country. The really vital point is the immediate passage of a tax bill in some form or other, and the question of the acceptability of the bills offered can better be settled by discussions in Congress and by the press than by perpetually framing new sched taxation to be objected to by interested parties as soon as completed, and then followed by other new bills equally objectionable. Let some tax bill or other be put upon its passage, and it will soon be corrected and amended, whether it be originally drawn up by Mr. Stevens or Mr. Chase. It is perfectly nonsensical to suppose that all parties will be satisfied by any bill; for the best legislator never can arrange a tax of which every man pays nothing and every man's neighbor or rival pays all. But if a tax bill is impartial it will satisfy the country at large, and that is the only thing required. Listening to every grumbler never yet enabled a man to go right. If Secretary Chase or any other framer of tax bills designs to satisfy everybody, he will find himself in the same condition as the man who took so much contradictory advice about riding to market that, towards the end of the journey, he made a donkey of himself, and carried the very beast he should have been comfortably straddling. We believe that a heavy tax upon news-

papers is a necessity of the war, and one of the

best, most feasible and least objectionable

means of raising a revenue. But, besides this

there is no other tax possible which will so

greatly and so permanently benefit the country.

The advocates of a reduction of the tax say it is shameful that the press of the United States should have to submit to taxation, just as the press of aristocratic England is to be relieved from this burthen. Fine words these, but they butter no parsnips for us. England is not now engaged in a costly war; and, what is much more to the point, England is not about to abrogate newspaper taxes. If she did, the swarm of Jacobin journals which such a measure would breed would involve England in a revolution in less than twenty years. What has caused this civil war but the pernicious utterances and revolutionary agitations of the demoralized abolition press? Are there no peculiar social or political institutions in England which are as easily vulnerable and as susceptible of revolutionary agitation as our slavery question, or that other question of agrarianism, or the equal distribution of property, which the abolitionists threaten to agitate as soon as that of slavery is settled? With such an example as this country before them, does any one suppose the English statesmen are about to put their heads into the same trap which now galls and wounds us? By no means. Hitherto we have allowed every agitator to rush into print and propagate his ideas at the smallest possible expense, and we are now reaping the fruits of our folly in a civil war, which appropriately crowns, and must forever end, the long line of destestable isms advocated by a demoralized press. England is too wise to allow her chartists the same dangerous privileges we have given to our abolitionists, and her reward is a loyal peace. We must be wise enough to learn from our own mistakes, and while we can never consent to make our press a government toy, like that of France, we must onsent to purify journalism by taxation. With heavy taxes to pay, it would require a large capital to start and maintain a newspaper, and capital is always conservative and loyal. Thus, without a government censorship, and without in any way interfering with the liberty of the press, we should at once quietly, legally and effectually suppress all revolutionary organs-The government would be better supported.
The morals of the people would be improved Politicians would become respectable. A thousand burthensome expenditures for such jobs as Corporation advertising would be retrenched. Newspapers would then become the means of educating the public wisely, and the press would adopt and sustain a higher and more honorable tone Not only the present necessities, but also the

future interests of the country, therefore, demand a heavy tax upon newspapers; and if Congressmen will but shut their ears to the threatening blusters of a few black mailing, abolition editors, who are lobbying against the bill, and will soon give us a good, large tax, the country will thank and reward them, long after such foredoomed journalists and their papers are forgotten.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS IN THE SPRING .- From the increase in our circulation and advertising, and from the movements in trade circles and upon the street, it is evident that the business of the country will be largely revived when the spring fairly opens. Indeed, the general prosperity of the nation is amazing, when we consider how great and costly a civil, war is now in progress. Except those branches of trade which were exclusively Southern, no department of business seems paralyzed by the war. Our foreign importations have fallen off only about forty per cent, and this is more than compensated for by the increase in our exports and internal manufactures. This war, now being vigorously prosecuted, is an evil which supplies its own antidotes; and, looking either at the present or the future, we may congratulate ourselves upon our flourishing condition.

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA IN NAVAL WAR-PARE.—The memorable conflict between the Monitor and Merrimac marks the dawn of a new era in naval warfare. It has opened our eyes to the superior advantages of iron-clad vessels over the old fashioned wooden walls, and floating steam batteries over stone forts. Our ideas of naval forces have undergone in a day a change that centuries of mere theoretical calculations would have failed in producing But we have discovered no new principle. We are simply going back to the mode of warfard adopted by the Romans and Carthagenians only our motive power is different from theirs They used battering rams, and had their Merrimacs, but not driven by steam. We have all the appliances of superior science, and can make our engines of destruction more terrible than anything which the ingenuity of man has before devised. Of what use are our old ships of-war and present seaboard fortifications against the monsters that rained their iron hail in Hampton Roads? Of what use would all the unmailed fleets of the world be against half a dozen of such invulnerable batteries defending, for instance, New York harbor?

But it is not to this continent alone that the effect of the engagement referred to will be confined. The naval Powers of Europe will in future direct their attention to the construction of only iron-clad ships and floating batteries, and the old style of building men-of-war and harbor defences will be exploded for ever: As we have been the first to discover so we shall be the first to profit by this new feature in naval warfare. We shall proceed rapidly with the construction of mailed steam batteries, and in a short time be in a position to defy the navies of the world; for, supposing England or France to build any number of vessels of that character, they would find it impossible to send them across the Atlantic; so that they would, at the best, only have their Warriors and La Gloires to operate against impenetrable armor, and the chances would be much in favor of their hulls proving anything but impenetrable to our wrought iron shot.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD-A NEWSPAPER AND LOBBY JOB .- The Tribune, Times, and other journals in this city, new going rapidly to ruin, have fastened themselves on a gigantic job now being engineered in the Albany Legislature, in order to keep them from sinking. We refer to the Broadway Railroad, which is worse than the gridiron job which caused so much indignation last year. It is estimated as being worth five millions. Mr. Stewart offered one million for the privilege of laying a railroad in the street, yet it is proposed to give it to a company for \$75,000 per annum—a sum which, insignificant as it is, would never be paid. This monstrous job it is expected to carry through the Legis lature by the influence of the lobby, and to surrender to Tom, Dick and Harry men, some of whom do not even reside in the city and are unknown to the citizens, a valuable privilege without any adequate consideration. Why should those men make fortunes at the public expense? And why should sinking journals be kept affeat by the complicity of the Legislature in such swindling operations? Above all, why should the people be thus forced to sustain journals which they will not read, but, on the contrary, detest and abhor? If it be proper to make a railroad in Broadway, let the privilege be sold, after advertisement, to the highest bidder, like ferry leases, for the public benefit and to reduce our enormous taxes, instead of giving a monopoly of it to a few individuals who have no claim whatever to such lavish favors. Let us be just before we are generous.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT .- WO invite the serious attention of the War Department to the letters attacking General McClellan and the Army of the Potomac which anpeared in Thursday's Tribune. We submit that they are of such a character as to imperatively demand the immediate suppression of that infa mous sheet, and the summary arrest and imprisonment of its editors. If such articles about our generals and our army are allowed to be published with impunity, Secretary Stanton may as well give up any idea of being a censor of the press. There is more aid and comfort for the rebels, and more injury to the Union cause in one of those letters, than in all the utterances of the "peace organs" and all the information given by premature publications of military plans and movements. No government which respects itself can permit such attacks when it claims to at all control the press. Mr. Secretary Stanton is energetic enough upon occasions when a little judgment would have done as well as energy. Let us see what course he will take in regard to the Tribune, which is condemned by the judgment of every loyal

THE GOTISCHALE INSTRUCTION MATINESS.—Some alterations have been made in the programme of these performances. Seats may, under the new regulations, be secured free of charge, for one or all three matiness. The admission will be one dollar to all parts of the b The matinees will be given at Irving Hall, as it requires a room of large dimensions to enable the planofortes to be placed in the centre. The first of these entertain ments takes place on Tuesday, March 18. On the provi-ous evening (Monday, March 17,) Mr. Gottschalk will give a grand evening concert at the Academy of Music.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE .- By an advertise elsewhere inserted, it will be seen that the splendid country residence of E. K. Collins, Esq., is ordered for sale. It consists of three hundred acres of fine arable land, a substantial mansion in a lawn of lofty shade trees, with gardens and conservatories complete. This is trees, with garcens and conservators complete. This is a rare chance for the acquisition of a magnificent proper-ty, the value of which may easily be redoubled. A great advantage to parties engaged in business in this city is, that the place is only eighteen miles distant by railroad. Persons desirous of avoiding the fogs and detentions of cebound rivers will also find it advantageous to examine

Sources Francaires at Ninlo's Saloon,-One of Juignet's charming French soirees is announced for Tuesday eve-ning next, the 18th instant, at Nible's Saloon, in which fadame Laurette and Messrs. Juignet, Edgard Theirny will participate. The programme includes the comedy of "Le pour et le Contre;" a chansonnette and the vaudeville of "Un Service a Blanchard." The tickets are placed at one dollar.

THE FORTRESS MORROR TRANSCRAPE LINE. - The providential completion on Sunday last of the telegraph line to Fortress Monroe is mainly due to the zeal and extraor-dinary exertions of the superintendent, Mr. Heiss, who, together with his assistants, worked night and day in order to bring it into working order at the earliest pos

The efforts of Mr. Heiss were very efficiently seconded by Captain Schellenger, of the steamer Thomas Jeffer-son, and Daniel T. Evans, one of the branch pilots of

THE SEXTH PROMISEADS CONCERT of the Seventh regiment National Guard Band will take place this evening at the Armory.

New Hampshire Ricction.
COMOND, N. H., March 14, 4862.
Returns are received from all but eighteen tooms in
the State. The following is the vote:—Berry, 31,374,
Stark, 27, 489; Wheeter, 1,553. Berry's majority is not
far from 2,909.